The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,219.

Price 3 d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 10. 1787.

By Desire of a Lady of Distinction.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MONDAY Evening, March 12. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMIC OPERA, called, The

MAID OF THE MILL.

Lord Aimworth, Mr LAMASH;
Ralph, Mr MOSS;
Farmer Giles, Mr HALLION;
Fairfield, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Mervin, Mr MICHEL;
And Sir Harry Sycamore, Mr WILSON.
Fanny, Mrs ILIFF;
Theodosia, Mrs J. BLAND;
Lady Sycamore, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Patty, Mrs KEMBLE.

To which will be added, The FARCE of The

CRITIC.

Puff, Mr WILSON;
Dangle, Mr ILIFF;—Sneer, Mr SPARKS;
Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr MOSS;
And Mrs Dangle, Mrs WOODS.

To conclude with a SEA-FIGHT,

And the taking of the SPANISH ARMADA.

The New Opera of *Robin Hood* was received on Thursday evening with universal marks of applause. It will be repeated very soon.

☞ As the Company go to Glasgow on Thursday, the next Play Nights will be MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY.

SIGNORA SULTANI begs leave most respectfully to inform the Public, That the Governor and Directors of the Musical Society have fixed her night for Tuesday the 13th March; and she will endeavour, by every exertion in her power, to render herself worthy the protection and patronage of the Public.

PLAN.

ACT I.

Overture, HAYDN.
Song, Signor TORRIGIANI.
Duetto, Signora SULTANI and Signor URBANI.

ACT II.

Song, Signor URBANI.
Quartetto, PLEYEL.
Song, Signora SULTANI.
The favourite Trio, "*A Saltellar*," by SARTI, Signora SULTANI, Signor URBANI, and Signor TORRIGIANI.

ACT III.

Song, Signor TORRIGIANI.
Symph. Concertante, composed by Signor URBANI; First Violin, Signor STABILINI.
Song, Signora SULTANI.
A New Comic Trio, by GUGLIELMI, Signora SULTANI, Signor URBANI, and Signor TORRIGIANI.

HISTORY OF SANDFORD AND MERTON.

This day is published,

A new Edition, in two volumes, embellished with beautiful Frontispieces, price 5 s. 6 d. sewed, or 6 s. 6 d. bound,

THE HISTORY of SANDFORD and MERTON, a work intended for the use of Children.

London: Printed for John Stockdale, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly; and Charles Elliot, Edinburgh.

The following account of the second volume of Sandford and Merton is extracted from the Monthly Review for November, 1786:

"Sandford and Merton are already well known by many a fire-side, and have afforded many an hour's instructive entertainment to young people. It is with pleasure we announce to them the continuation of this agreeable tale; and, at the same time assure them, that if it be not their own fault, they will receive more improvement from this volume than they have done from the former. The sensible and ingenious author, Mr Day, possesses in great perfection the happy art of conveying useful information, just and manly sentiments, and important precepts, in the form of dialogue and story. Excellent lessons of hardy temperance, activity, humanity, generosity, and Piety; rational views of society; and withal, many articles of instruction and Science, are in this little volume, agreeably wrought up into the form of narration.

"Perhaps the author insists too much upon his favourite ideas of training up children to do and to bear every thing, which requires a degree of passive hardiness scarcely to be expected in the present state of society. If it be an error, it lies however on the right side, in an age in which there is so general a bias toward effeminacy. He has also, we think, expressed himself too strongly concerning the difficulties and hardships of the military life. But these trifles weigh nothing against the uncommon merit of this work, which we trust the author will continue, till he has conducted his young friend HARRY up to Manhood."

A FEMALE TEACHER.

WANTED FOR THE TOWN OF DUMBARTON,

A Middle aged Person, qualified to teach all sorts of NEEDLE WORK.—If she can also teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE, MUSIC and DRAWING, or either of them, it will be a recommendation.

Apply to the Town Clerk of Dumbarton for further information.

Seville Oranges for Marmalade, LEMONS, &c.

Just arrived from Seville, in the Margaret and Elizabeth, Capt. John Hunter,

A Parcel of very fine high-coloured BITTER ORANGES for Marmalade, and a parcel of LEMONS, to be Sold in chests and half chests: Also, a few CHINA ORANGES, to be sold in half chests.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

BLOOM RAISINS, ZANT CURRANTS, CONGO TEAS, to be sold in Boxes, Casks, Chests.

Good fresh BOHEA, and SINGLO TEAS.

Tea Warehouse, Leith.

WILLIAM THORBURN returns sincere thanks to the many Ladies who have honoured him with orders for TEAS, and hopes that his care in purchasing, and his determination to retail under the common wholesale price, will continue to insure him a preferance with the public.—Present prices, from the chests in which they were imported, are, Bohea 1 s. 11 d.—Ordinary Congou 3 s.—Middling 3 s. 8 d.—Good 4 s.—Superfine 4 s. 6 d.—Good Souchong 5 s.—Fine 5 s. 6 d.—Peckoe sort 6 s.—Singlo Green 4 s.—Ordinary Hyson 6 s.—Middling 7 s.—Good 7 s. 6 d.—Superfine 8 s.—Fine Gunpowder 14 s.

W. T. will be answerable for no Teas said to be from his warehouse, unless his name and price the paid are marked on the package.

DAVID HANDYSIDE,

BAKER IN NICOLSON'S STREET,

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and the public, That for the convenience of his customers in town he has opened a Shop, almost opposite to the College Wynd, Cowgate, where the public may depend upon being properly served with all kinds of Loaf and Tea Bread, warm Rolls in the morning, Wine Bisquet, &c.

D. H. also deals in BARLEY and FLOUR of all kinds.—His friends in the south side of the town may be served at his shop in Nicolson's Street, as formerly.

This Day is Published,

And Sold by ELPHINGSTON BALFOUR, and by the AUTHOR, at his house, Paterson's Court, Edinburgh; in two large Volumes Quarto, price 1 l. 10 s. in boards.

[Dedicated, by permission, to the Right Honourable Henry Dundas of Melville, Treasurer of the Navy, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council]

The Office, Powers, and Jurisdiction OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF PEACE AND COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY.

In Four Books.

BY ROBERT BOYD, L. L. D.

JOHN HALL YOUNG.

At the Broad Cloth and Trimming shop, front of the Exchange, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours,—begs leave to inform them, that he means for the future to confine himself entirely to the BUTTON and TRIMMING BRANCH, on which account his present Stock of Cloths, Vest and Breeches Stuffs, Hats and Stockings, will be immediately sold off on the most reasonable terms.

Those who are pleased to purchase any of these articles, will find them superior in all respects to these offered at the public sales.

Fancy Buttons of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and all the other sorts in gross or by retail, sold as usual, on the lowest terms.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully and quickly executed; and a handsome discount allowed to dealers and others who take quantities.

NEW DUTCH LINT-SEED TO BE SOLD,

AT EBENEZER GAIRDNER'S Factory, West-port, Edinburgh; a good allowance given to merchants.

ALSO, at his Ware-room, Cross, has of his own manufacture, of last year's bleaching, all that a house can want in the Linen way, from the *coarsest* article to the *finest*, viz.

Linen, from 9 d. to 6 s. per yard.
Sheetings, various breadths, from 1 s. 1 d. to 6 s. per yard.
Damask table linen newest and most sizes } in suits. | Ditto in single cloths, various sizes
Diaper table linen, newest patterns } in suits. | Towelling.
Cambricks, different prices
Long lawns of all kinds

Has also this day received a new and large assortment of MUSLINS of the following kinds, being part of the last sales in the India House, which he is selling on the lowest terms:

Plain, Checkered, Flowered, Stript & flowered, Book } various breadths
Ditto handkerchiefs
Neckcloths
Corded and gured demitt ie
India tweel
Callico
Plain clear lawns
Stript ditto
Checkered ditto
Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of uncommonly low 4-4ths, 5-4ths, and 6-4ths Plain Muslin for gowns, from 1 s. 6 d. to 9 s. per yard.

He likewise manufactures, in the most elegant manner, Noblemen and Gentlemens Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottos, Cyphers, or any other device.

Orders execute in the best manner.

N. B. At his factory, West Port, he sells (as formerly) lint and tow of all kinds, and buys and sells yarn.

An apprentice wanted in the merchant line.

Wine Business in Leith Carried on.

THE Business that was lately carried on by the deceased Henry Balfour, Wine Merchant in Leith, is now continued by Mr GEORGE BROWN, his Son-in-Law, in which Mr Balfour's family have a concern.—Such of his former friends as wish to continue their favours to his family, may depend upon being served as formerly; and all letters and commissions directed to Mr George Brown, Bernard Street, Leith, will be pointedly answered.

The executors of Mr Balfour having empowered the said George Brown to receive and discharge the debts that were due to Mr Balfour, it is requested, that all who are indebted to him will make payment to Mr Brown.

English Oaks.

ABOUT THREE THOUSAND ENGLISH OAKS for transplanting, to be sold by auction, by John Small, at Mr Grant's, opposite the Marble Work, Leith, on Monday the 12th curt. at twelve o'clock noon precisely, in lots, from 4 to 12 feet high, fine straight growing, smooth-skinned plants.

Customhouse Fees.

AN Adjourned Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Owners and Lessees of Coal, Merchants, and others, associated for obtaining relief in regard to Customhouse Fees, and the freedom of our Rivers, is to be held in Walker's Tavern, Writers Court, on Wednesday the 14th March, at 12 o'clock noon, where it is entreated that all interested may attend.

This being the proper Season for using

MRS PILSBURY'S DROPS,

A fresh Supply is just received by the Coach.

ANNE MACEWAN, resident in Edinburgh, having been long affected with a scurvy, was recommended to the vender of Mr Spillsbury's drops, by Messr. Stewart and Storie of this city. She accordingly took two or three bottles of this valuable Medicine, which has had such wonderful effects as to remove entirely her scorbutic complaints; and she is now perfectly cured.

EDIN. JULY 8. 1786.

This cure will be sufficiently authenticated to the full satisfaction of any person, on applying to JOHN CAW, head of Lady Stair's Close, Lawn Market, where these Drops are sold in bottles at 5 s. each, and large bottles at 22 s. each, duty included. Where also may be had, *Mr Spillsbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, &c.* twenty-second edition, Price, 2 s. Also, Compound Balsam, for Colds, Asthmas, Hooping Coughs, &c. price 1 s. duty included. Likewise, the White Canada Ointment, in oval boxes, at 1 s. 9 d. each, duty included.

The Drops and Treatise are also sold by A. Thomson, Aberdeen, and J. Duncan, Glasgow.

This Day is published,

Charles Elliot's Catalogue for 1787.

COMPREHENDING

The ENTIRE LIBRARY of the late ALEXANDER STUART, of Dunearn, Esq; several other valuable parcels lately purchased; and the stock of the seller.

The whole forming a most extensive and valuable Collection of Books in the various branches of Literature; particularly, a large Assortment of Books on British and Irish History; History of various Nations; Voyages, and Travels; an excellent variety of Miscellaneous Literature, including all the Novels of merit published within these fifty years, and many of an earlier date; a number of valuable Books of Antiquities, Maps and Prints, the Fine Arts, &c.; a very general and complete Selection of the most approved New Publications; together with a large Assortment of French Books, Sermons, and Divinity.

The Books are all well bound, unless otherwise expressed. Most of Captain Stuart's books are superbly bound, many of them in Russia and Morocco leather, gilt leaves and back, and all in the most excellent condition.

Curators of public and proprietors of private libraries in town and country will find it their interest to attend to this Catalogue, as many of these Books may not soon appear again.

The Sale will begin on Monday next, the 12th March. The Books will be shewn at the shop of C. Elliot, Parliament Square, and at his warehouse (the old Cess-Office) first flair below the entry to the Earthen Mound, Lawn-market.

Catalogues, Price One Shilling, to be returned on the first purchase, to be had at the places of sale, Edinburgh; of C. Elliot and Co. No. 332, directly fronting the principal gate of Somerset Buildings, Strand, London; of Messr. J. Duncan, and Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; R. M'Lauchlan, Dumfries; Morison and Son, Perth; and A. Angus and Son, Aberdeen.

☞ Those who pay for a catalogue may have the money returned after perusal.

N. B. It is requested that Gentlemen both in town and country, will send written orders by their servants and carriers for the catalogue; and if any should have got duplicates, it is begged they will return one of them; and it will also be obliging, if those that have no further occasion for catalogues will return them.

MANIFESTS.

Custom-house, Edinburgh, March 7. 1787.

BY an act passed in the last session of Parliament, cap. 40. *for regulating the production of Manifests, &c.* it is amongst other things enacted, That, from and after the times herein after mentioned, no goods or commodities shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any port or place whatever in parts beyond the seas, in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging in the whole or in part to his Majesty's subjects, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of every such ship or vessel, respectively importing such goods, shall have on board a manifest or manifests, content or contents, in writing, signed by such master or other person, containing the several particulars mentioned, shall have been respectively laden or taken on board; the name and built of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof, according to the register of the same; together with the Christian and surname of the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs; and a just, true, correct, and particular account of all the cargo, and of all packages of goods so laden or taken on board, with the several and respective marks thereon; and of the particulars of the cargo which is stowed loose, and of the following particulars, *in words at length*, (that is to say) the several and respective numbers of the packages, with a particular description thereof, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, or other cask or package, describing such other cask or package by its usual or ordinary name; or whether case, bale, pack, truss, chest, box, bundle, or other package, or by such other name or description as the same is usually called or known by.

And it is thereby further enacted, That no *Wine* of any sort shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any port or place whatever in foreign parts, *not belonging to or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain*, in any ship or vessel *whatever*, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of the ship or vessel in which such wine shall be laden, shall have on board, in like manner, a manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, made out and signed by such master, or other person, on or before the clearing or departure of every such ship or vessel, from each and every such port or place where such wine shall be laden on board, containing the names of the several and respective ports or places where the wine mentioned in such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, shall have been so respectively laden or taken on board; the name and built of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof; together with the Christian and surname of the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs; and a just, true, correct, and particular account of the whole quantity of wine, distinguishing the quantity of each different kind so taken on board, as aforesaid; and of the several and respective marks upon the different packages respectively; and, if known, the names of the persons to whom the wines are respectively consigned; and also, *in words at length*, the several and respective numbers of the packages, with a particular description thereof, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, or other cask or package, or by what name or description such other cask or package may be usually called or known.

And further, That no sort of *wine* shall be admitted to an entry on the importation thereof into *Great Britain*, in any ship or vessel whatever, from any port or place in parts beyond the seas, *not belonging to, or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain*, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, before his departure from the port or place where such wine is shipped or laden on board, verify upon oath the truth of the contents of the said manifest or manifests, in respect of the said wine, before the *British* consul, or other chief *British* officer, if there shall be any such resident at, or near to the port or place where such wine shall be laden or taken on board.

And it is by the said Act further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out for *Great Britain*, with any goods or commodities whatever, from any port or place *in any colony, plantation, island, or territory, in foreign parts, belonging to, or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain*, the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver the manifest or content in writing, herein before required, to the Collector of the Customs, (if there be such an officer at or near to such place); and if there shall not be a Collector of the Customs there, then to the chief officer of the Customs there, then to the principal officer or magistrate, or some other person specially appointed by him for that purpose resident at or nearest to such place, who shall, respectively, cause a duplicate thereof to be forthwith made, and shall indorse upon the original manifest or content his name, with the day and year on which the same was so produced to him, and shall then return the said original manifest or content to the said master, or other person; and, at the clearing of such ship or vessel, shall transmit the duplicate to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the port in *Great Britain* to which the goods are consigned, and to which the manifest refers.

And if any goods shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging in the whole, or in part, to his Majesty's subjects, from any port or place whatever in foreign parts, without such manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, or shall not be included and described therein, or shall not agree therewith; or if any *wine* shall be imported or brought into *Great Britain* by any such ship or vessel without a manifest or manifests, content or contents, so verified as aforesaid; in each and every such case, the *master*, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall *forfeit* a sum of money equal to *double the value* of such goods, together with the *full duties* payable on the same.

And, by the said act, it is further enacted, That the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, belonging in whole, or in part, to his Majesty's subjects, laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in *Great Britain*, shall, on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, upon demand, produce all and every such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, in writing, which such master, or other person, is herein before required to have on board, to such officer or officers of his Majesty's Customs as shall first come on board his said ship or vessel, for his or their examination and inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy thereof respectively, (which copy shall be provided and subscribed by the said master, or other person, as aforesaid;) and the said officer or officers shall certify on the back of the original manifest, that it was so produced, and the day and year on which it was so produced, and a copy thereof so delivered; and shall likewise certify upon the back of such copy or copies the day and year on which the same was or were produced; and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the respective Collectors and Comptrollers of the several ports to which the goods, by such manifest or manifests, shall appear to be consigned; and that the said master, or other person as aforesaid, shall, in like manner, produce to the officer or officers of his Majesty's Customs, who shall first come on board such ship or vessel, upon her arrival within the limits of any port of *Great Britain* in which the cargo, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged, such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, in writing, as aforesaid; and shall also deliver to him or them a true copy of every such manifest, (such copy to be also provided and subscribed by such master, or other person, as aforesaid,) the production of the original manifest or content, with the day, year, and time, when the original was produced, and copy delivered, as aforesaid, and such officer or officers shall forthwith transmit such copy to the Collector and Comptroller of that port.

And if the *master*, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall not comply with the requisites of the last-recited clause, or shall not give an account of the destination of such ship or vessel, or shall give a false account of the destination thereof, in order to evade the production of the manifest, he shall *forfeit* a sum equal to *double the value* of the goods, together with the *full duties* due and payable thereon.

Moreover, If any package reported by the master shall be wanting, and not found on board, or if the goods reported shall not agree with the manifest, or if either report or manifest shall not agree with the cargo found on board, *the master* shall *forfeit two hundred pounds*.

All which regulations commence from and after the following periods, viz. In respect to ships or vessels coming from any part of *Europe*, from and after the 25th day of *December* 1786; in respect to ships or vessels coming from any part of *Africa* or *America*, from and after the 29th day of *September* 1787; and in respect to ships or vessels coming from *Asia*, from and after the 25th day of *March* 1788.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs have directed this publication to be made of the aforegoing regulations of the recited act for the information of all concerned, declaring, That all masters of ships or vessels omitting or neglecting to comply with the regulations above recited, will be prosecuted for the penalties inflicted by the said act.

A Country House to Let.

CAMERON HOUSE, with Stable, Coach-house, &c. to LET, situate within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, near the Dalkeith road, and will be with or without ground.—Apply to Mr Mitchelson, Nicholson Street.

Carron Company's Stock.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING of the Capital Stock of Carron Company, which, to accommodate purchasers, may be divided into different shares.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Young, writer to the signet.

FOR ST PETERSBURGH,

THE

Brig KATHARINE,

ANDREW MASON Master,

Is just now lying at a birth in Leith harbour, ready to take on board goods for St Petersburgh, and will sail the beginning of April.

Persons intending to ship by her, will apply to William Sibbald and Co. or the Master.

PRICE of STOCKS, MARCH 7.

Bank Stock, shut.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 96¾ a ½ a ¼.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113¾ a ¼.
3 per cent. red. shut.
3 per cent. con. 75½ a ½ a ¾.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 22 13-16ths a ¾.
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, 14¼ a 1-16th.
India Stock, —
3 per cent. India Ann. —
India Bonds, 50 a 49 s. prem.
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1751, —
New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2¾.
Exch. Bills, —
Lottery Tickets, —
Bank for April, 154½.
India for April, 165½.
Consols for April, 75¾.

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 8. S. W.

LLOYD's LIST.—*March 6.*

THE D. of Buccleugh, Ritchie, from London to St John's, New Brunswick, is blown off the coast, and put into Antigua with the loss of her boats.

The St Promand, ——, from Havre de Grace to Cette, was stranded in Cette harbour.

The Seven Stars, ——, from Ostend to Nantz, is on shore near Brighthelmstone, and it is feared will be lost.

Captain Bulley, of the Plymouth, from Figuera, arrived at Dover, spoke the Betsey, Bloomfield, from Tripoli to Pool, with loss of top masts, the 26th of February.

The Young Richard, Power, is stranded to the southward of Figuera; a small part of the cargo saved.

The Two Brothers, Heines, from Charante, is on shore near Dunkirk, and it is feared the vessel and part of the cargo will be lost.

Captain Cole, of the Canada, from Leghorn, on the 28th ult. spoke the Nancy, Young, from Oporto to Glasgow; and on the 31st ditto, spoke the Alert, Nankeville, all well.

The Success, Cadenhead, from Philadelphia to Killibegs, is got into the Rosses in the north of Ireland, having been on shore and received considerable damage to ship and cargo.

The Ann, Byrne, from Philadelphia to Londonderry, is put into Cork in great distress, having lost all her masts, boats, &c.

The Lambkin, Donrick, from Newfoundland to Pool, sailed in October last, and has not been heard of since.

The Bonavista, Sampson, from Newfoundland for Oporto, sailed in November last, and has not been heard of since.

The Sally, Heath, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, sailed in May last, and has not been heard of since.

The Sally, Tavernet, from Newfoundland to a market, put into Lisbon in great distress, having lost all her masts, and thrown part of her cargo overboard.

The Ranger Packet, arrived at Portsmouth, sailed from Bengal the 26th of September, from Fort St George the 16th of October, and St Helena the 9th of January. All the ships from Bengal and Madrass are arrived.

The Severn Packet, Kidd, from Bengal, is lost in Bengal river, and only second mate saved. She sailed before the Ranger.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *March 5.*

LORD *Scarsdale* brought up the report from the Committee on the resolution of Friday last, for an address to his Majesty on the Commercial Treaty.

When the Marquis of *Buckingham* rose, and moved, "That the address to his Majesty be received." This brought up

The Duke of *Manchester*, who, in a very able speech, defended himself from having had any other share in the French Commercial Treaty, than that of negociating upon the subject with the late Comte de Vergennes, when he had the honour to be Ambassador at the Court of Versailles. His Grace took this opportunity to expatiate on the excellent qualities of the deceased Minister, who he said was in private life the best of men, but in his political character, the greatest enemy this country ever had. His Grace gave an instance of the real character of Monsr. de Vergennes, with whom having occasion to negociate a particular piece of business, the Comte desired he would take his *word*, and the expression he made use of was this, "*Je vous nous ne parle en Ministre, mais je vous parle* en gentilhomme," which was a convincing proof that the French Minister would sacrifice every thing for his country, but his character as a gentleman. His Grace entered into a long and well-informed argument on the pernicious effects of the present treaty with France, which he said went to consider that country as the [illegible] He knew of no advantage England could derive; but from it, Birmingham manufactures, and every article beside, appeared clearly in favour of our natural enemy; for such he could not but call the French nation, who had no sooner ratified the peace than they took immediate and effectual means of augmenting their naval force; and he would venture to assure their Lordships, that, since that period, the French had added *sixteen* sail of the line to their navy, and were at this instant using every possible means to give it additional strength. His Grace entered into a wide field relative to the *family compact*, which, he very properly observed, was in every respect hostile to the interest of Great Britain. France, Spain, and the two Sicilies, were combined together, and pledged to unite their respective powers in support of that compact, against *any country* whatsoever; therefore, when this treaty was brought to a conclusion, we had tied up our hands against any future alliance or commercial treaty with any other state. In the articles of the cabinet, glass-ware, &c. his Grace declared, that the Parisians excelled the manufacturers of London, not only in point of superior workmanship, but in that of price, which was infinitely lower than ours; besides it would give the French such an opportunity of making themselves masters of those branches of our trade, which they were at present ignorant of, as must ultimately be attended with the most fatal consequences to this country.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* rose to defend the principles of the treaty in every respect. His Lordship, in one instance alone, thought it would be attended with an event much to be desired—that of putting an end to the ancient enmity which had prevailed for so many centuries between the two kingdoms.

His Lordship dwelt a long time on the excellencies of the treaty, and

The Duke of *Manchester* again expressed his surprise, that his conduct, when Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, should have been so generally misunderstood, as it had been with respect to the present Commercial Treaty, of which his Grace declared he was totally ignorant, when he had the honour to be employed. He knew of no other treaty which the British Cabinet, during the period of his embassy, had in view, but such as bore a very different aspect from the one now the subject of their Lordships discussion.

Lord *Carlisle* recapitulated his objections to the treaty, both in its aggregate and component parts, in which he was supported by Lord Stormont, Lord Porchester, Earl Derby, Earl Sandwich, and Earl Fitzwilliam; the latter of whom entered fully into the merits and demerits of the question: But as the whole has been lately so often agitated, so fully examined, and so amply discussed, it becomes unnecessary to enter into any further detail, except where new matter comes forward—and new matter there did arise, in an altercation between the Duke of Richmond, and

The Marquis of *Lansdown*. This Noble Lord in consequence of a misrepresentation which he said had crept into the public papers, thought it necessary to explain, that he meant not even the most distant reflection on the King of Prussia's character in any matter he advanced, when last he had the honor to address himself to their Lordships: for he knew that Monarch to be a great and good man, and as far as it was possible to judge, tho' there did not appear in him any intention to injure the liberties or disturb the tranquillity of Europe. His Lordship then noticed a part of Lord Porchester's speech, which charged him with having spoke on both sides of the question, without giving any decisive opinion on either. This, the Marquis insisted, was an unfair deduction; for his argument, though in favour of the principle of the Commercial Treaty, yet might with strict propriety be against the mode of carrying it into execution. He acknowledged that he did condemn the fortifications carrying on at Cherburgh, and yet though there was nothing wrong in the French repairing Dunkirk. It was not strictly liberal, nor indeed just, to lay an injunction upon any nation whatsoever, interdicting them from doing what they thought proper for their own defence, within their own dominions:—but at the same time it was highly requisite, that Ministers should narrowly watch what France was doing, as well in peace, as in time of war; and he had no objection to adopting every plan that could be suggested by wisdom and prudence, for the internal defence of Britain;—among which, however, he did not consider a noble Duke's system of fortification as one—nay, he said, it was quite the contrary, as those fortifications, if ever unhappily carried into execution, would soon be turned against us, as they must certainly fall into the hands of the enemy without any possible means of our being able to prevent such a misfortune. This, he said, was the opinion of the first military men in Europe, and so clearly demonstrable, that few men of knowledge on the subject had any doubt of publicly avowing the fact to be so.

The Duke of *Richmond* thought this language very strange, as the plan of fortifications had originated in the administration of the noble Marquis, and had been approved of by him as a matter requisite to the internal safety of the kingdom. His Grace said, that change of sentiment, however, in the noble Marquis, was not extraordinary;—that it was in character, however extraordinary it might appear, that the fortification system should be lugged into debate on the Commercial Treaty.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* insisted that he did not change his sentiments on the subject, nor did he much value the opinion of such men as the noble Duke.

The plan of fortification, it was very true, had been proposed to him when he was first Lord of the Treasury; but he neither approved nor disapproved it. He did, indeed, rather give way to the noble Duke's ideas, because things were then in that state which required the conciliation of parties; and he did not wish, by at once opposing [illegible] to such earnestness, to lose his support. But whilst he openly neither approved nor disapproved the system, yet, in his own mind, he condemned it as absurd, unsafe, and impolitic. The noble Duke had said, that there was the countenance of Government to it. This was a mistake. The Government alluded to did not countenance the system; on the contrary, he said, there was a letter from his Grace to him, and which letter was still in his possession, wherein the noble Duke earnestly pressed his Fortification plan, and desired to know whether it was, or whether it was not to have the sanction of Government. This did not look like an acquiescence on the part of Ministry; it rather had the appearance of their non-consent, or at least of their doubts. The noble Marquis then called upon his Grace to produce any one written voucher that tended to give the smallest encouragement to his plan of fortifications. If he could shew such in proof of what he alledged, then the Marquis said he should be bound to acknowledge his loss of memory, and ask pardon of the noble Duke. But as matters stood at present, he must take upon him to aver, that his Grace had most strangely mistaken the opinion of the Ministry alluded to, if he supposed from what passed, that his plan was approved—nay, so tenacious was the Marquis of even hazarding his own opinion on it, that he consulted a noble Lord, (Lord Townshend) on whose military judgment he could rely, although he had not then the honour of his political support, the result of which coincided with what he himself thought, and what was in general the public and private opinion of the army.

The Duke of *Richmond*, in warm language, called this conduct duplicity. He said that the first Lord of the Treasury deceiving a Minister in a high department, was a conduct so repugnant to the honour and the dignity of office, as to make the acquaintance of such a man more dangerous than valuable. Was it just, was it fair, however it might answer the purposes of party, to lead a man astray, who offered a plan for the benefit of his country, merely that by holding out a false countenance to that plan, his interest might be preserved? And yet the noble Marquis confessed, avowed,—acknowledged such to be the features of his conduct, as first Lord of the Treasury. It was something so diametrically opposite to the faith and confidence which one Minister ought to have in another—so contrary, he must say, to political honesty, to Ministerial honour, and justice, that it must stand censurable, in the opinion of every man who considers duplicity as a crime.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* defended his conduct in respect to any countenance to the plan, on the necessity of the case; but insisted, that the Duke, from his letter, was sensible, that the then government would not give a sanction to what was in the opinion of the best judges, a most expensive, and dangerous system, out of which great evil could result without the possibility of any one particle of good.

The Duke replied, that if he could bring his mind to betray the secrets of office, papers could be produced that would astonish their lordships in proving the truths of this transaction.

Lord *Walsingham* here interfered, and the House calling loudly for the question, which was, "That their Lordships do agree to the report of the Committe on the first resolution," a division took place, and there appeared,

Contents,	—	94
Non Contents,	—	35
	Majority	—59

Lord *Stormont* asked, if he was not at liberty, although the resolutions did all pass, to debate the address, which he considered, and which he trusted to prove to their Lordships, was highly improper.

The *Chancellor* said, that his Lordship was still at liberty.

The resolutions were then reported; and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, *March 6.*

Received several bills from the Commons, which were read a first time.

Lord *Stormont*, after a short preface in which he once more condemned the Commercial Treaty *in toto*, stated his objections to the motion then before the House, which was the last resolution agreed upon by the Committee, viz. To agree in an address to his Majesty. This the noble Lord stated, in strong terms, to be a measure, unconstitutional, unprecedented, and unparliamentary. It was unconstitutional, because it militated against one of the greatest and most valuable privileges of the house,—that of not permitting the Crown to interfere in any business before their Lordships, or even to know the resolutions, or debate thereupon, until the whole was complete, and the result determined. The reasons on which this salutary law was founded, were obviously intended to preserve Parliament from the influence of the crown, and to shelter their acts from any unwarrantable authority which might be exercised to the prejudice of the liberties and properties of the people. In the present case, however, this excellent line was departed from, and an address proposed, which bound Parliament to agree to certain acts not yet framed, and with the clauses of which their Lordships were of course totally unacquainted. This the noble Viscount not only deemed unconstitutional, but arbitrary, because by a vote on a matter which was yet to be brought forward, the House would stand fully bound to agree to that matter, whether it was highly beneficial, or materially injurious to the public. This was plain matter of fact, which it was impossible to contradict without a violation of the very essence of truth. It was unprecedented, for the best of all possible reasons—the non-existence in our present constitution of any similar stretch of power; and it was unparliamentary, because it introduced a system unknown to either House, since ever the subjects of this country enjoyed the blessings of liberty. He called upon their Lordships to attend to what he said, and to remember the words which he now uttered. [illegible] of the probable consequences, that he much feared must destroy that once glorious freedom of this country, if it were carried into execution.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* contended, that there was nothing offensive in the resolutions proposed by the Committee, as they went no further than an answer to that part of his Majesty's Speech, which recommended to their Lordships the reconsideration of a Commercial Treaty made with France. It went not to pledge their Lordships to any thing, as they would be free to debate on all the intended acts, and to reject them, if they thought proper so to do, when they separately or collectively came into consideration. The noble Marquis defended the neutral treaty, which he said was not to be injured, however it was benefited by the present resolutions. As to the precedents, he was certain there were many to be found on the journals, and he quoted one wherein the House agreed to grant a certain sum of money, (and the Commercial Treaty was to all intents and purposes a money bill) before any of the acts of Parliament were brought in for that purpose.

Lord *Stormont* said, that the matter quoted by the noble Marquis was not in point. There was a wide difference between a Commercial Treaty, in which the whole interest of the empire was involved, and a common bill for raising a certain sum of money. He begged the noble Marquis to turn to the address and to read it, and when he had read it, to lay his hand upon his heart and declare, whether the words did not positively pledge the House to make good every atom of the Treaty, let the House hereafter argue as it might on the subject.

Earl of *Warwick* made his first speech in Parliament, and, considering his youth, had some claim to approbation. He spoke in favour of the Commercial Treaty at large, in good language and tolerable reasoning; but there was nothing strikingly new in his argument. He declared himself of no party, and not actuated by any principles but those which tended to the welfare of his country. His opinion of the benefits of the Treaty, he said, was strengthened by the conversation he had held with many manufacturers, and he was on that account the more surprised to find such a strong opposition to the Treaty in Parliament; but from the little experience he had gained in politics, he found it sometimes happened, that the blossoms of truth were blighted by malevolence.

The Duke of *Manchester* took up this remark, and commented upon it with some severity.

Lord *Warwick* declared that he meant no personal offence. It was the first time he ever attempted to speak in public, and he was such a novice that he scarce knew his own voice.

Lord *Porchester* condemned, in a very warm and animated manner, the stretch of power and influence with which the constitution was offended by the present proposed address, which he believed in his heart to be but a kind of leading principle to a subversion of the privileges of the House. He insisted strongly, that what he had advanced on a former day still remained unanswered, and that the supporters of the Treaty depended more upon the numbers of their troops than the justice of their cause.

Lord *Morton* said a few words in favour of the report, and recapitulated several of the arguments of the Marquis of Buckingham on a former day's debate.

Lord *Loughborough* contended, that the present motion, after the address, was, as his noble friend had stated, unparliamentary and unconstitutional. He should not, however, say that it was unprecedented, because, no doubt, similar instances of the Commons pledging themselves to perform what the Crown recommended, were to be found before the Restoration; but since the establishment of the present family upon the Throne, he did believe, and was very certain, that the measure was exploded, and not to be found on their Lordships Journals.—There was one point in the present Treaty which seemed to have escaped notice of all those who had delivered their sentiments upon the subject, and that was the operation of the Treaty against a positive act of Parliament, which declared that no alien should set up any retail trade or occupation in this country. He mentioned this circumstance to shew, that the House, by the address, would pledge itself to dissolve ancient rights and immunities of the people of this country without any debate—nay, without ever having the subject before them. The consequence of this part of the Treaty was little known among the public: but certain it was, that whenever that Treaty became a law, the French subjects might come over here, and set up any retail business they thought proper to adopt; the laws to prevent aliens from exercising their profession being repealed. His Lordship, with that peculiar eloquence, and that excellent judgment which so eminently places him in the highest legal and political estimation, attacked the whole mode of proceedings, which, he said, as the laws now stood, it was impossible to justify, either by a precedent of old or new justice.

The *Chancellor* replied, in a speech of some considerable length, in which he first avowedly declared that every noble Lord had a Parliamentary right, notwithstanding the address, to oppose the whole of the treaty, in its after discussion, by way of bill—He then ridiculed the idea of opposition; and declared, that he knew not of any cases which could with justice be opposed to the present. He touched slightly on what passed the preceding night between

Lord *Lansdown* and the Duke of *Richmond*.

This insinuation brought up Lord Lansdowne, who declared, that in the first instance he never did betray the confidence or correspondence of any person on earth, with whom he had the honour to be personally acquainted. The noble Lord entered into a justification of his conduct respecting what was debated on Monday evening, but wished it to go no further. The Treaty, he said, had his hearty concurrence in principle, though he might, in several of its abstracted parts, differ with his Majesty's ministers. He then took a view of the Neutral Treaty, and the Treaty with Portugal, but did not [illegible] upon the matter, and attacked the Marquis on the opinion he had given respecting the Treaty, after which

The Duke of *Richmond* declared, that it was requisite to clear up to his friends how the matter was, and his Grace proceeded, and was answered by the Marquis of Lansdown, which brought on an altercation, in substance as follows:

The Duke of *Richmond* declared, that the Marquis, when in office, had promised the sanction of Government for fortifying the dock at Plymouth, and had likewise agreed that fortifications at Portsmouth and elsewhere should be completed, the estimate of which was about 40,000 l.

The Marquis desired to know the date. The Duke mentioned the time.

Lord *Lansdown* produced the letter to which he alluded in yesterday's debate.

The Duke acknowledged it to be his.

The Marquis stated, that the Duke sent for him to his house in Privy Garden, and that he there met Mr Pitt, and Mr Steele, who was Secretary to the Duke. The subject was that of the fortifications, and the estimate of their expences. But he insisted that there was no promise given of any sanction by the then Government to this plan.

The Duke of *Richmond*, in order to prove that there was a sanction, read a letter from the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, declaring that he always considered the noble Marquis to have given his approbation to the measure. The letter was dated Downing-street, the 6th of March 1787.

The Duke of *Richmond* said, that the character of the noble Marquis was neither for nor against; and in some measure to prove this, he read a letter from Lord Lansdown to him, wherein it begins, "My dear Lord," and ends, "Your affectionate humble servant!"

Lord *Stanhope* rose to speak; but, entering into the dispute, he was stopped by Lord Camden, who spoke to order.

The Marquis of *Lansdown*'s plea was hurry of business at the time, so as to prevent his taking notice of all the matters of office immediately.

The Duke of *Manchester* said a few words, after which the question being put, the

Contents were, for the address,		74
Against it,	—	24
	Majority	—50

Several Peers then entered their protest, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, *March 5.*

IN the case of Captain Brodie, (for an account of which see our last), a number of members delivered their sentiments; after which, the question being put, there appeared for Sir M. W. Ridley's motion, to address his Majesty, That he would be graciously pleased, in consideration of his services and sufferings, to bestow on Captain Brodie some mark of his

Royal favour,	—	83
Against Sir M. W. Ridley's motion,		100
	Majority	—17

FRENCH TREATY.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, Mr Noel in the chair, the Chancellor of the Exchequer put off, on account of the absence of particular members, the motion he meant to have made on wine, spirits, &c. and would content himself now with only moving the several articles in the tariff, in the form of resolutions.

The House being then resumed, adjourned.

TUESDAY, *March* 6.

In a committee of ways and means, and the supply, reported the resolutions of yesterday, which were agreed to.

Ordered in a bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia.

Received and read the report of the resolutions on the Waterford postage bill.

Deferred the committee on the fishery bill to this day se'nnight.

CAMBRIDGE SMALL DEBTS.

A bill was brought in, and read a first time, for the more speedy recovery of small debts in the city and county of Cambridge. The Speaker then put the question, that the bill should be read a second time on Thursday the 22d inst.

Mr *Mortlock*, member for the city of Cambridge, opposed the second reading at so early a period.—He thought it would, for many reasons, be more eligible to defer the discussion of the bill, till after the Quarter Sessions in that city. He therefore moved, that the second reading should be deferred until the 25th of April.

The Hon. Mr *Yorke*, member for the city, opposed the amendment, and contended that there was no reason to justify such a delay.

After some conversation on this business a division took place, in which the numbers were,

For the original motion	16
For the amendment	25
Majority for the delay	7

SCOTS OPERATIVE WEAVERS.

Mr *Burke* on bringing up a petition from the Operative Weavers of Glasgow and its vicinity, observed, that its contents referred to a principle of policy which had been often agitated, but on which he would not now pretend to determine.—It had long been a question, whether in a manufacture like that to which the petitioners belonged, it would be more preferable to look to pre-eminence and perfection, by making the apprenticeship long, and the attainment difficult, or by shortening the one, and facilitating the other, to give cheapness and extension to the manufacture. On this subject, however, as he did not wish at present to give an opinion, he would only move, that the petition should be received.

It was accordingly brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

INDIA JUDICATURE BILL.

Mr *Dempster* said, that on account of the thinness of the House, he should defer his motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain parts of the acts of the 24th and 26th of his present Majesty,

The House in a Committee on the Consolidation of the Customs, Mr Steele in the chair.

Mr *Pitt* proposed some resolutions respecting the alteration of the duties on timber imported. The first was, for the purpose of raising the duty on battens nearer to that on deals, in proportion to their relative value. The second was, to raise also the duty on fir timber imported. There was on this subject, he observed, a difference of opinion, but which would be better discussed on a future opportunity. It respected the importation of staves from Hamburgh, which interfered greatly with our imports from Canada. The merchants trading to the latter province, had accordingly solicited a bounty for the protection of their trade; there were some reasons, however, he thought against this measure, and he should rather prefer an additional duty on staves imported from other countries.

Mr *Dempster* opposed this idea, on the ground that it would be extremely prejudicial to our West India merchants, whose trade, oppressed as it was from other causes, it should rather be the inclination of that House to encourage.

Mr *Pitt* replied, that when the Hon. Gentleman considered the duration of the puncheons sent to the West Indies, and the quantity of liquor which they contained, he would find that even if it should operate as a tax, its amount would be extremely trivial; it would not at most be a farthing per gallon on the liquor imported.

Mr *S. Thornton* hoped, that when the bills were brought in, the Right Hon. Gentleman would take care to make such a difference between the duties on deals and fir timber imported, as would leave a sufficient encouragement to the sawyers who were employed in cutting the latter.

The resolutions were then read and agreed to; after which the House adjourned.

LONDON, —— *March* 7.

The Prince of Wales took the oaths in the Prince's Chamber, at the House of Peers, on Monday last, as Duke of Rothsay, to qualify himself to give a vote at the next election for Scots Peers.

An order has been issued from the Exchequer, for the payment of dues to that office from forfeited estates in Scotland.

His Excellency the Portugueze Ambassador has, it is said, delivered an assent from his Court to the most material articles of the new commercial arrangements between the two kingdoms.

Lord Mansfield's house, the faculty have ordered his Lordship to Bath, and he sets off for that place to-morrow morning.

We hear with infinite concern, that Lord North is at this time so much indisposed by an infirmity in his eyes, that it is feared his Lordship will irrecoverably lose his sight.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

TWENTIETH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 6050, 46,066, 1000 l. each.

No. 13,597, 16,798, 24,142, 33,302, 44,844, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 709, 7103, 19,837, 21,338, 21,930, 26,606, 28,751, 44,785.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 47,792, a prize of 10,000 l.

No. 38,531, 5000 l. No. 36,718, 1000 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 7523, 14,545, 18,852, 31,506, 36,893, 35,193.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"As soon as the House had met to-day, an appeal was heard from Scotland, in which Alexander Clerk, stocking manufacturer in Aberdeen, was appellant, and Hugh Gordon, watchmaker in Aberdeen, was respondent.

"The Lord Advocate was heard a considerable time in behalf of the appellant; after which the farther hearing of the cause was adjourned till to-morrow

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

"After a great deal of miscellaneous matter, the House received a message from the Lords, desiring a conference on the subject of the 23d February last, (*i. e.* the Commercial Treaty) and a Committee of the House accordingly repaired to the Painted Chamber, where a conference was held with the Lords, which, on the Committee's return, was reported to the House by the Attorney-General; and we understood that they had agreed to wait upon his Majesty to-morrow with the address voted by both Houses to the Sovereign on the Commercial Treaty with France.

WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

"Mr *Burke*, in a speech of some length, complained of the great inequality there was between Mr Hastings and his prosecutors in that House, the former having access, by his friends, to all the papers lodged at the East India House, and the latter being obliged to get all their information from private hands. Mr Burke thought this extremely hard, as they were, in prosecuting Mr Hastings, the advocates of the East India Company, and actually fighting their cause. But what he complained of most was, that the Solicitor to the Company (John Smith Esq;) was attorney himself to Mr Hastings; and, as he had access to all the papers, it was but just that the prosecutors of Mr Hastings should be put upon the same footing. Mr Burke then moved a long string of resolutions to effect this purpose, and the papers contained in them were ordered to be laid before the House.

"Mr *Pitt* wished, as some gentlemen were not yet sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the business, that the Honourable Baronet who was to-morrow to bring forward the next charge against Mr Hastings, on the subject of the contracts, would agree to postpone the same.

"Sir *James Erskine* said, he could not wish to go upon the business till gentlemen were thoroughly acquainted with it; and after some conversation with Mr Pitt, as to the first open day, it was agreed that it should stand for to-morrow (Thursday)

"Mr *Pitt* observed, that the resolutions on the consolidation of the customs were so voluminous (3000 in number) that when the order of the day should be called for, he could wish them to be read in short.

"The *Speaker* said, As the printing the said resolutions would take up ten days, he did mean, that the Votes of the House should be delayed on the account; but thought the Votes had better be printed, and the resolutions afterwards on a separate paper; but did not like to take this upon himself. The House gave a *tacit* acquiescence, and the same was ordered.

"Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, and leave was given accordingly, and Mr Sawbridge and Mr Fox ordered to prepare the same.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

"The order of the day was then moved, for further considering of the Commercial Treaty, and Mr *Pitt* moved, that a bill be brought in agreeable to the resolutions that had been passed in the Committee on the said subject, including the Consolidation of the Customs.

"Sir *Grey Cooper* led the opposition to it, and began with great spirit to reprobate the conduct of the Minister, in moving for and obtaining an address on the Commercial Treaty, and thereby meaning to preclude all farther debate thereon, which Sir Grey contended was against the ancient and established rules of Parliament, and which would not prevent him, or any other gentleman, speaking their mind freely on the said Treaty, and its consequences to our commercial and political interests.

"The House was likely to sit very late.

"The petition of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the city of Edinburgh, respecting the harbour of Leith, and other improvements about the city, was referred to the following Committee, who are appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for that purpose, viz. Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr Bastard, Lord Frederick Campbell, Mr Pochin, Mr Grey, Sir A. Edmonstone, Mr Gilbert, Mr Pelham, Mr Dundas, Mr Pulteney, the Marquis of Graham, Sir J. Johnstone, Mr Philips, Mr Scott, Mr Smith, Mr Douglas, Lord Newhaven, and all the members for North Britain and the northern counties.

"The Committee have not yet met, nor is any day yet appointed."

At London, on Tuesday the 6th current, the Countess of Eglintoune was safely delivered of a daughter.

On Tuesday the 6th instant, died at Rothiemay, Banffshire, Miss Frances Duff, youngest daughter of the Honourable George Duff of Milton.

On Sunday last, died at St Ninians, the Rev. Mr David Thomson, minister of that parish.

Yesterday William Henry Lambton, Esq; was unanimously elected member for the city of Durham, in the room of his father, General Lambton, who has resigned his seat.

Monday, the following Gentlemen were unanimously chosen Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the British Linen Company;

Sir DAVID KINLOCH of Gilmerton, Bart. Governor.
WILLIAM MACDOWALL of Garthland, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

John Fife, Esq;	Thomas Cheape, Esq;
Will. Campbell, Esq;	Thomas Tod, Esq;
Hugh Corrie, Esq;	

On Tuesday came on the election of Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Royal Bank, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimously elected;

His Grace the DUKE of BUCCLEUGH, Governor.
The Honourable JAMES VEITCH, LORD ELLOCK, Deputy Governor.

Ordinary Directors.	*Extraordinary Directors.*
Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.	Duke of Montrose.
John Davidson, Esq;	Duke of Montague.
James Stirling, Esq;	Lord Alva.
George Brown, Esq;	Lord Advocate.
William Miller, Esq;	Col. Robert Campbell.
Gilbert Laurie, Esq;	Baron Moncrieffe.
William Ramsay, Esq;	Lord Braxfield.
John Campbell, Esq;	Gen. Henry Fletcher.
John Anderson, Esq;	David Erskine, Esq;

Yesterday was finally decided in the Court of Session, a cause of considerable importance.—In spring 1784, the late Capt. Maclean of Lochbuy married, at New York, Miss Barbara Lowther, daughter of W. Lowther, Esq; merchant there; but there was no marriage-contract between them. In about three months after the marriage, they took their passage in a vessel bound for England; but, in the course of the voyage, Captain Maclean was unfortunately killed. He left a very considerable land estate to a distant relation; but having been cut off before he had made any provision for his wife, and the marriage having been dissolved within year and day without any issue, she had, by the law of Scotland, no right to the liferent of the third of his land, properly called the *terce*, nor to her share of the moveables called the *jus relictæ*. In this unhappy situation, she was advised to bring before the Court of Session an action against the gentleman who had succeeded her husband, claiming an allowance out of the estate for her aliment and support. The point being new, the Court heard counsel at great length in their own presence, and afterwards ordered memorials. The plea stated in defence was, That, by the law of Scotland, it was an established rule, that marriage being dissolved within year and day, without issue, all things returned into the same situation as if no marriage had ever taken place, and the surviving wife lost right to all her provisions, whether legal or conventional. To this, however, it was answered, that the rule of year and day was in itself most unreasonable, and had been introduced by some ancient decisions of the Court from the principles of the Roman law, without perceiving that these principles were altogether inapplicable to our own law. It was farther contended, that the rule was confined merely to the conventional provisions in marriage-contracts, and the legal provisions of *terce* and *jus relictæ*, without any view to exclude a claim for *aliment*, which arose the moment a marriage once existed, and was a natural obligation upon the provisions in a marriage contract, or the legal provisions imposed by positive law. It would be strange to say, that the law of Scotland was so defective, as not to provide for the *aliment* of a destitute widow; where, at the same time, the husband had left an estate, which could easily afford her support. The Court, in December last, sustained the claim of the widow for an aliment, and yesterday adhered to that judgement, upon a petition from the defender, and answers for the pursuer. Counsel for the pursuer, Dean of Faculty and Mr Cullen; agent Mr James Buchan clerk to the signet. Counsel for the defender, Lord Advocate and Mr M'Leod Banatyne; agent Mr Allan M'Dougal clerk to the signet.

This day the Court of Session rose for the Spring vacation.

Thursday night, another instance occurred of the indefatigable perseverance of the Manager of the Theatre Royal in doing every thing in his power for the entertainment of the Public. The admired Opera of Robin Hood, or Sherwood Forest, written by Mr Macnally, Counsellor at Law, which must have been got up at great expence, was then represented here for the first time, and gave universal satisfaction to a very brilliant and numerous audience. The piece was strongly cast, having the support of all the principal musical performers belonging to the Company, who did ample justice to their respective characters. The scenery was entirely new, happily imagined, and executed with great taste. Their superior excellence to any thing of the kind hitherto exhibited at this Theatre, in the course of a single performance, was unequivocally marked, by repeated bursts of applause from the audience at the appearance of each succeeding scene. Like the Comedy, He wou'd be a Soldier, this Opera bids fair amply to recompense the Manager for the extraordinary exertions he continues to make in the line of his profession.

The Star, Denoon, and the Leith Packet, Thomson, were well at Harwich, the 6th curt.

The tumults among the pitmen, keelmen, and others, employed in the coal works at Newcastle, from the laudable conduct of the magistrates, and those concerned in the coal trade, have entirely subsided: and Thursday several ships, coal load, sailed from that port.

We are informed, that the Presbytery of Dornoch, at their meeting at Golspie, on the 6th of last month, took under consideration, the intended junction of the Marischal and King's Colleges of Aberdeen; when they very seriously and heartily *disapproved* of the same, however specious; because, if the Legislature should, with an arm of power, dispose of the revenues arising from donations made to these societies, no man in his senses would ever think of contributing to the endowment of a College again; and if charters and acts of Parliament, which have stood for so many ages the *mural abæntur* of their *mother* College, are no longer a security to her rights and revenues, no society can be safe that has any thing to lose; and lastly, because uniting these Colleges must unavoidably establish a monopoly of literature, evidently prejudicial to those of narrow fortunes, especially in the north of Scotland, for whose benefit the *King's College* was principally founded.

On Sunday last, a smith at Langloan, in the parish of Old Monkland, together with his wife and an apprentice, were brought to Glasgow, and committed prisoners to the tolbooth for sheep-stealing. Several sheep had been stolen in their neighbourhood, and they being suspected, the house was searched, and one with the head and feet cut off was found covered up in a bed.

By an accurate account of grain and meal imported into the ports of Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Dumbarton, (including 230 quarters of oatmeal imported directly into the port of Glasgow) it appears, that, from the 6th of November 1786, to the 6th of February 1787, the following are the quantities:

	Linlithgow bolls.
Oats, —	22,495
Oatmeal, —	28,138
Barley, —	37,085

Notwithstanding of so large an importation of oats and oatmeal, the retail price of meal, of Scots measure, is 15 d. *per* peck, and by the load 12½ d. *per* peck.

Query, What would have been the price of oatmeal this last quarter, had the ports been shut against the importation of Irish oats and meal?

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, Feb. 24.

"About fourteen days ago, the —— of Copenhagen, Peter P. Duus master, bound for Santa Cruz, was put on shore in the Island of Sandy, by stress of weather; but it is expected that the ship and cargo, which consists of coals, iron, and some bale goods, will be got off again."

FIARS of the county of Edinburgh crop and year 1786.

Best Wheat, per boll, —	—	£. 0	19 6
Second ditto,	— —	0	17 6
Best Barley Bear,	— —	0	16 6
Blanded Bear,	— —	0	14 6
Rough Bear,	— —	0	13 6
Best Oats,	— —	0	15 —
Second ditto,	— —	0	12 9
Peafe,	— —	0	16 0
Best Oatmeal by weight, 8 ſtone per boll,		0	15 4

FIARS of East Lothian for crop 1786, declared by the Sheriff, March 8. 1787.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 4½d.	18s. 7 4.	17s. 10½d.
Barley,	17 11½	16 5½	15 5½
Oats,	14 6½	13 8½	12 7½
Peafe,	16 9	15 7½	14 6½

FIARS of Aberdeenſhire, for 1786.

	Stark.	£.
Great Oats, with fodder,		0
Ditto, without fodder,	—	0 16 0
Brocked Oats, with fodder,		0 17 0
Ditto, without fodder,	—	0 13 4
Small Oats, with fodder,	—	0 14 0
Ditto, without fodder,	—	0 9 0
Bear, with fodder,	—	0 12 0
Ware Bear, with fodder,	—	1 0 0
Ditto, without fodder,	—	0 15 0
Farm or market Bear, without fodder,		0 16 0
White Meal, 9 ſtone,	—	0 14 0
Peafe, — — —	—	0 15 0
Wheat, — — —	—	0 18 0
Rye. — — —	—	0 14 0

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, March 9.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	19s. 0d.	—s. 0 d.
Barley,	18 0	18 0	17 0
Oats,	13 0	13 6	12 0
Peafe,	17 0	16 0	15 0

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

Thurſday, Mar. 8.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	38
Friday, — 9.	8 ——	A. M.	37
	8 ——	P. M.	41
Saturday, — 10.	8 ——	A. M.	37
			41

Several Advertiſements, are unavoidably delayed on account of the length of the Parliamentary proceedings.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromneſs.

Feb. 20. Rigby, Macleod, of and from Stornoway; Dolphin, Mackenzie, of and from ditto; both for Dublin.

In the Harbour of Stromneſs,

Feb. 24. Ann and Elizabeth, Hays; Proſpect, Banks; Free Love, Brown; Reſolution, Stewart; Harpooneer, Marwood; Nautilus, Rowland; all from Whitby, for Davis's Straits.

Queen, Thompſon; Diſcovery, Hamilton; Trial, Hamilton; Shaftoe, Hynds; Mars, Jobling; Spencer, Cloughton; Kingſton, Login; Broderick, Coulter; all from Newcaſtle, for Davis's Straits.

Montroſe, ——, of and from Montroſe; and the —— Atkins, from ditto, both for Davis's Straits.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK.

March 1. Helen, M'Kellar, from Sligo, with goods.
Felicity, Lowis, from Halifax, with oil and lumber.
Diſpatch, Gray, from Liverpool, with goods.
3. Ulyſſes, Bury, from Wilmington, with tobacco, &c.
James and Mary, Clements, from Dublin, with goods.
Peggy, Steel, from Virginia, with tobacco.
Twenty-three buſſes from the herring fiſhing.

SAILED.

4. London, Denny, for Charleſtown, with ditto.
Minerva, Shannan, for Jamaica, with ditto.
Chilcomb, Cotton, for Waterford, with coals.
Hope, M'Millan, for St Kitt's, with goods.
Michael, Caſey, for Cork, with wheat.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

9. Juno, Gavin, from Oporto, with wine and fruit.
Margaret and Elizabeth, Hunter, from St Lucar, with wine and fruit.
10. James's, Wilhart, from Newcaſtle, with goods.
Four ſloops with coals.
And a number of coaſting veſſels, with goods, &c.

SAILED.

Three Friends, M'Laren, for Inverneſs, with goods.
Alexander, Wilſman, for Inverneſs, with goods.
Kelly, Somerville, for Newcaſtle, with goods.
Endeavour, Robertſon, for London, with ditto.

ARCHERS.

THE Royal Company of Archers are to dine at their HALL upon Saturday next the 17th inſtant—where it is entreated that the members in town will attend. Dinner on the table precisely at four o'clock.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE College of Surgeons, late extent of the city and ſuburbs convenience from being deſired to go to di the town, which they had left immedia therefore requeſt, that (caſes of accident a excepted) meſſages from their patients, w ſed, may be ſent to them before nine o ing.

Surgeons Hall.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE of BAINFIELD, a little

to the weſt of Fountainbridge, on the ſouth ſide of the Glaſgow road, with the ſmall garden around it.—The ſituation is healthful and pleaſant.—The houſe conſiſt of 8 rooms and apartments, beſides kitchen, cellar, coal-houſe, and various other accommodations, and is about 10 minutes walk from the middle of the city.

The GARDEN GROUND at Bainfield, conſiſting of ſix acres, is alſo to be ſet in leaſe, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, from and after Martinmas next. The ground has hitherto been held in two poſſeſſions, each having a ſeparate houſe and offices for the accommodation of tenants.

Peter M'Laurin, gardener at Bainfield, will ſhow the premiſſes; and for further particulars, apply to Bain Whyt writer, Caſtlehill. Not to be repeated.

TOLLS TO LET.

THAT upon Tueſday the 20th day of March current, there are to be LET by way of public roup, in the town-houſe of Haddington, at twelve o'clock mid day,

The whole TOLLS and DUTIES, leyyable at the different Turnpike-gates in Eaſt Lothian, for one year from the 25th day of May next, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The articles and conditions of the roup to be ſeen in the hands of John Craw, writer in Haddington, clerk and treaſurer to the Truſtees.

Roxburgh Turnpike Meeting, AND ROUP OF TOLLS.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Truſtees and Subſcribers for the Roxburghſhire Turnpikes, from the Redfwyre by Jedburgh to the confines of Berwickſhire upon Leader water, and collateral branches of Road, is to be held within the Council-houſe of Jedburgh, upon Tueſday the 27th day of March inſtant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in order to conſider the ſtate of the Redwater Road, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be thought moſt proper for enforcing the execution of the Northumberland Turnpike road communicating with the above-mentioned Scots Road, as at preſent it is in an impaſſable condition.—It is therefore requeſted that as many of the Truſtees and Subſcribers as can will attend, as the matter to be under conſideration is of much importance to the Scots Turnpike; and thoſe who cannot be at the meeting will pleaſe ſend proxies, and ſignify their ſentiments in writing.

And upon the ſame day, (about mid-day) the ſaid Truſtees are to expoſe the SET of the ſeveral Toll Bars upon the aforeſaid Turnpike-roads, and Pontage on Drygrange bridge, by public roup, for one year after the 26th of May next.—Offerers inſtantly to produce ſatisfactory ſureties, otherwiſe their offers will not be received.

By order of a General Meeting,
DAVID BROWN Clk.

SALE OF GOGAR.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſterphine, and county of Edinburgh, and within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this eſtate amount to upwards of 860 Scots acres, and including feu-duties pays 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, upon the eſtate, alſo, a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting. It holds blench of the Crown, and ſtands valued in the cefs-books at 1440 l. Scots.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

Thomas Fergufſon, farmer in Gogar-town, will ſhow the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Roſs-ſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on the 20th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

[illegible] and about the towns of Fortroſe and Avoch, holding fee partly of the Magiſtrates of [illegible], and partly of Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Cromarty. The rent of theſe lands, converting 15 bolls 2 firlots at 16 merks per boll, amounts to 192 l. 7 s. Sterling. And, to encourage offerers, they are now to be ſold at the upſet-price of 4300 l. Sterling, being little more than twenty-two years purchaſe.

Perſons intending to purchaſe may, in the mean time, apply to Mr William Keith, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain. Colquhoun Grant writer to the ſignet will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup.

NOTICE.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, at the inſtance of David Limond, writer in Ayr, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt HUGH ROSS of Kerſe, and all and ſundry his Creditors, the Lord Dunſinnan, by his interlocutor the 1ſt March 1787, nominated and appointed Lord Swinton of courſe to rank the whole creditors of the bankrupt, and aſſigned the 12th of June next for the ſaids whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them reſpectively, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Firſt Term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned. H. S. CALLENDER Clk.

Second Notice—Firſt Term.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, JAMES NIMMO tenant in Blackgrange, and others, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt ALEXANDER BRYSON of Ballincknock and his Creditors, the Lord Rockville, by his interlocutor, of date 23d February 1787, nominated and appointed Lord Eſkgrove, of courſe to rank the whole Creditors of the bankrupt, and agned the 12th of June next for the ſaid whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights and diligences competent to them reſpectively againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the firſt term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation. And ordained this notice thereof ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all parties concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER Clerk.

Third Notice—Firſt Term.

THAT in the proceſs of ranking and ſale, at the inſtance of James Carfrae merchant in Edinburgh, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt John Carruthers of Denbie and his creditors, Lord Rockville, Ordinary, by an interlocutor dated the 21ſt of February curt. named Lord Braxfield, Ordinary, of courſe to rank the creditors, and aſſigned the 12th day of June next, for the firſt term, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate; with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and ordained intimation thereof to be made in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Chronicle, once every week, for three weeks ſucceſſively, that it might come to the knowledge of all concerned.

O. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Timber Buſs, Leith, on Tueſday the 13th current, at twelve o'clock,

A Cargo of Chriſtiana DEALS and

BATTENS, which was imported laſt ſummer, on board the ſhip Colonel Dundas—conſiſting of a quantity of beſt yellow deals 24 inches thick, and 11, 12, and 13 feet long.

A quantity of Battens from 1¼ to 2¼ inches thick, and 10 to 12 feet long.

Some White Deals 13 feet long, by 3 inches thick, and alſo a few Half Deals.

The conditions of ſale will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Eiſton, ſolicitor-at-law, Edinburgh; and for further particulars apply to him, or to Meſſ Anderſon, Douglas, and Co. merchants in Leith, who will ſhow the timber.

To COVER the enſuing ſeaſon, at Hamilton, Lanarkſhire,

HERCULES.

At the following Prices:

Full-bred Mares, 2 Guineas each, } and a Crown to the
Half-bred Ditto, 1 Guinea each, } Groom.

To be paid before the Mares are taken away.

HERCULES is of a beautiful bay, fifteen hands one inch high, healthy and ſound, and free from every blemiſh. His performances are well known to the gentlemen of the turf.

He was got by Match'em, his dam by Regules, grand-dam by Blaze, great grand-dam by Old Fox, great-great grand-dam by the Darley Arabian.

Hercules is a ſure foal-getter, and his preſent ſtock very promiſing.

Sale of wood of Craighall.

TO be expoſed to public roup at Craighall, in the pariſh of Rattray, and county of Perth, on Friday the 16th day of March 1787,

The whole NATURAL WOOD of CRAIGHALL, excepting ſuch reſerves as are particularly marked or deſcribed. The wood conſiſts moſtly of OAK, and lies in a diſtrict where a ready market will be found both for timber and bark.—Any perſon inclining to ſee the wood, and be informed of the conditions of ſale, may apply to James M'Laren, ground officer at the houſe of Craighall.

Sale of Oak Wood.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 23d of March 1787, at Drummond Caſtle,

The extenſive natural OAK WOODS of Drummond and Balloch, to commence cutting the enſuing ſeaſon, lying in the pariſh of Muthil, and within a mile of Crieff. The woods are ſituated within about eighteen miles of Stirling and Perth, from both which places there are good carriage roads.

The Forneſters, who will be heard of at Drummond, will ſhow the woods; and David Robertſon at Drummond, or William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, will ſhow the articles and conditions of ſale, and inform as to other particulars.

The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock forenoon.

Houſes in Edinburgh to be Sold.

THERE is to be ſold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 4th April next, at ſix o'clock afternoon, the following SUBJECTS, lying on the ſouth ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh.

The LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the uppermoſt ſtorey of Blair's Land, entering from the Parliament Cloſe, and fronting the Croſs, with the garrets and cellars thereto belonging, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr William Grant,

The FOUR UPPERMOST STOREYS of Polton's land, lying on the ſouth ſide of the High Street, at the head of the Fountain Cloſe, near the Netherbow. The firſt of theſe lately poſſeſſed by Mrs Kennedy, now deceaſed, and the others preſently poſſeſſed by Miſs Dickſons of Carberry, Mrs Morton, and Miſs Dargs.

AND ALSO,

The WEST HALF of the FOURTH STOREY of Monteith's Land, and the garret above the ſame, lying at the head of Skinner's Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Stephen Milton and Alexander Man.

The articles of ſale, with the title deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of James Jollie writer to the ſignet, to whom application may be made for further particulars.

The above ſubjects are all inſured in the Friendly Inſurance Office, on the old plan, and the premium paid up.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 14th March curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and two,

The Lands of Monktonmains, Mid-

ton Muirhouſe, and Monktonmill, lying within the pariſh of Monkton, and ſhire of Ayr

[illegible] houſe, containing fourteen fire rooms, a compleet ſet of offices, and about twenty-five acres of planting.

The ſituation of the eſtate is advantageous and beautiful. It lies in a moſt fertile country, and almoſt in the center betwixt the thriving towns of Ayr, Irvine, and Kilmarnock, and commands a delightful ſea proſpect, having the rock of Ailſa in front of the houſe, and bounded by the iſland of Arran, Mull of Kintyre, and Ireland.—The country abounds with coal, which is ſold at a very moderate rate.—The eſtate and neighbourhood is well ſtocked with game, and fiſh is to be got on very reaſonable terms, of excellent quality, and conſiderable variety.

A good deal of attention has been paid to render the place convenient for the accommodation of a family; every thing is kept in the beſt order, and the plantations are thriving, properly laid out, and conſiderably advanced.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the ſignet, to whom application may be made for further particulars.

Lands in the County of Linlithgow FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 13th of April next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole, or in lots,

The Lands of EASTER CARRIBBER, WOODEND of Carribber, Upper and Nether KETTLESTON, the Farm and Lands of KETTLESTON-MILN, KETTLESTON-BRAEHEAD, Lands of CRAIGEND, CALDHAME, and WESTER KILTLY, conſiſting of 566 acres; and the FEU-DUTIES of the Lands of Bealſyde, Kettleſton-Mains, and Woodcockdale, amounting to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, with the Teinds of the Lands of Eaſter Carribber and Craigend, in the pariſhes of Linlithgow and Torphichen.

Theſe lands are moſt delightfully ſituated in a plentiful country, eighteen miles diſtant from Edinburgh, and the greateſt part of them within one mile of Linlithgow. The grounds are moſtly incloſed, and ſubdivided into convenient incloſures, the lands being ſet upon incloſing leaſes.—There is a thriving natural Wood upon Carribber; on which lands there is a beautiful romantic ſituation for a houſe.

The rent, after deducting public burdens, is above 210 l. excluſive of the value of the wood.—Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

If the lands are not ſold together, they will be expoſed in the following lots;

I. Craigend—lying within two miles and a half of the burgh of Linlithgow, half a mile of the town of Torphichen, and two miles of Bathgate.

II. Eaſter Carribber, and Woodend of ditto—pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Avon, within two miles of Linlithgow; the turnpike-road from Cleugh iron-work to Borrowſtounneſs runs through theſe lands.

III. Kettleſton-Mill—lying within a mile of Linlithgow, and contiguous to the two following lots.

IV. Upper and Nether Kettleſtons.

V. Kettleſton-Brachead.

VI Caldhame—lying within a mile of Linlithgow. The great road from that burgh to Mid-Calder runs through theſe lands.

VII Weſter Kiltly—lies within a mile of Linlithgow, and the great road leading from that to Bathgate runs alongſide of theſe lands.

The whole of the lands are ſet at a very low rent, and there are Lime-works contiguous to all of them, and good roads leading thereto.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow, any perſon wiſhing for farther information may apply.—Mr Taylor will ſhow rentals, and inform of a proper perſon to point out the grounds.

Farm to Let, and Wood to Sell.

THE Lands of DUNDEUCH, in the pariſh of Carſefairn, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, to be let on a leaſe, and entered to at Whitſunday next. And,

The WOODS on the ſaid lands, about 50 years old, conſiſting moſtly of Oak, to be ſold.

The proprietor will attend at Mr Gordon's at Minihive, on Tueſday the 10th of April 1787, for the purpoſe of treating with thoſe who may incline to take the lands, or purchaſe the Woods; and if no private bargain takes place on the 10th, they will be expoſed to public roup on the 11th April, in the houſe of Mr Gordon.

Propoſals may, in the mean time, be addreſſed to Mr Loch, in Paterſon's Court, Edinburgh.

TO be SET, for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas firſt,

The Farm of CRAIGTON, conſiſting

of about 43 acres of ground, divided into four incloſures, all ſufficiently feneed, and water in every incloſure. The lands are in high cultivation, one half of them in old ley, which were properly dreſſed when laid down. There is alſo a complete ſteading of houſes on the farm commanding a very extenſive proſpect of the windings of the Forth. The lands lie within one mile of the burgh of Stirling, where plenty of dung is to be had at a moderate price, and lime can be landed within half a mile of the farm.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Wallace of Forthſide at Stirling.

Sale Adjourned.

THE Sale of the Lands of Thurſter, Heſthwall, and Quoylie, Wedderclett, Upper and Nether Hauſters, Blenqury, Hawſquoy, Grayſtones, and Achairn, lying in the pariſh of Wick, and ſhire of Caithneſs, which was advertiſed to proceed on the 16th inſtant, is ADJOURNED to a future day, previous notice of which ſhall be given.

In the mean time, intending offerers, deſirous to be informed of particulars, may apply to the proprietor, at his houſe in Edinburgh; or to William Sinclair, writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, rental, and articles of roup, and who has alſo powers to conclude a private bargain.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of CAIRIE, with the

Salmon-fiſhing in the water of Earn, and right of ferry belonging thereto, lying in the pariſh of Abernethy, and ſhire of Perth. Theſe lands conſiſt of 133 Scots acres, of excellent ſoil. And the preſent free rent, after all deductions, except land-tax, is 134 l. 18 s. 6 d. 10-12ths.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Duncan writer to the ſignet.

Sale of a Houſe in Charles Street,

BY ADJOURNMENT,

The Upſet Price being Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 28th March 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

That HOUSE, being the fourth and fifth ſtories of the new Tenement, lying on the weſt ſide of Charles Street, conſiſting of ſeven rooms and a kitchen, with cloſets, and two cellars, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr William M'Lean.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the ſignet, Lady Stair's Cloſe, who has power to conclude a private bargain, previous to the day of ſale.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Houſe, Garden, and Offices at

Lamington, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr [illegible]

The houſe is large and commodious, ſtands in a warm ſituation, and commands an extenſive proſpect.

The firſt floor thereof conſiſts of a parlour, ſmall room, pantry, kitchen, ſervant's room, ſcullery, and cellar fitted up with catacombs.

The ſecond ſtorey conſiſts of a handſome drawing-room, and bed-room, with a ſmall bed-room, and large light cloſet off the drawing-room.

The third ſtorey conſiſts of three bed-rooms, two of which are large, and have a light cloſet to each of them.

There is alſo two excellent Garrets with fire places, which would anſwer for a nurſery or ſervants room.

The Garden is neatly laid out, and ſtocked with remarkable fine wall trees.

The cellars and out-houſes are very commodious, and ſome of them might be converted into a coach-houſe and ſtable, if neceſſary, at a trifling expence.

The ſituation of the premiſſes will be much improved by the removal of the town wall, now agreed upon to be taken down immediately.

The whole or part of the price may remain in the purchaſers hands, on ſecurity, if deſired.

The houſe to be ſeen Tueſdays and Fridays, from eleven to one o'clock.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown writer to the ſignet.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By order of the Truſtees for Building a Bridge over the Cowgate, &c.

THERE are to be SOLD, within the Dean of Guild Court-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

Four LOTS or AREAS for buildings, on the weſt ſide of South Bridge Street.

LOT I. Conſiſting of 49 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 45 feet in front to the Square on the ſouth of the Tron Church, in a line with the north gable of lot 4th from the High Street, on the eaſt ſide of Bridge Street, purchaſed by Mr Nathaniel Donaldſon, late of Tobago.

LOT II. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front along South Bridge Street, and 43 feet in depth immediately on the ſouth of lot 1ſt,

LOT III. Conſiſting of the ſame dimenſions of lot 2d and immediately on the ſouth thereof.

LOT IV. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 44 feet in depth adjoining to and on the ſouth of lot 3d. Each of the purchaſers will have a right to the ſtones and other materials of the houſes on the weſt ſide of their reſpective lots, and from thence to Peebles Wynd.

The purchaſers of lots 2d, 3d, and 4th, will each of them have right to two of the arched vaults under the Street, the length of the middle or croſs wall; theſe arches are 20 feet ſpan at the ſpring of the arch, and ſeveral ſtories of vaults may be made in each of them,

The entry to the premiſſes to be on the 26th of May next, but the Truſtees will not object to the purchaſers entering ſooner, provided they can make an agreement for that purpoſe with any others concerned.

The price to bear intereſt from Whitſunday 1788, and to be payable the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other at Martinmas 1789.

N. B. Theſe Areas will likeways front a ſpacious Street on the weſt from the Square, ſouth of the Tron Church, to the Cowgate, above 50 feet wide; ſo that the building on *lot firſt* will have *three fronts*, and the whole of the north front will be ſeen from the High Street, both on the eaſt and weſt of the Church.

The conditions of ſale will be ſhown by John Gray, writer to the ſignet; and a ground plan, and an elevation of the intended buildings will be ſhown by Robert Kay, ſurveyor to the Truſtees, at his houſe in Sandiland's Cloſe.

FOR LONDON,
THE BRIGANTINE,
Margaret and Anne of Leith,
ALEXANDER COMB Maſter,

Now lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 20th current, wind and weather ſerving.

Leith, 9th March 1787.

FOR LONDON,
The Lovely Mary,
WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

Lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and ſails the 19th March, 1787.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at his houſe, foot of the ſhore, Leith.

The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
The Ship Alexander,
ALEXANDER RITCHIE Maſter,

Now ready to take goods on board at Greenock, and poſitively will be clear to ſail by the 26th of March.

The Aexander is built of cedar and live oak, has a Mediterranean paſs, and excellent accommodations for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr William Donald, merchan, Glaſgow, or John Stewart, and Co. Greenock.

Greenock, 26th February 1787.

FOR GRENADA,
THE CARRIERE,
ROBERT STEEL Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 15th of February, and clear to ſail the 25th March.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

A good BLACKSMITH, uſed to horſe-ſhoeing and country work, a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and a good MASON, well recommended, and willing to engage to ſerve in Grenada for a term of years, will receive good encouragement from Mr Campbell.

For Grenada, to call at St Kitt's, and will land paſſengers at Antigua,

THE UNION,
DUNCAN M'NAUGHT Maſter,

To ſail by the 5th March.

The ſhip is now loading at Greenock, and has the beſt accommodation for paſſengers, who may pleaſe apply to Malcolm, Ritchie, and Leitch, in Greenock, or to Alexander Houſton and Co. in Glaſgow.

Wanted for the Weſt Indies,

Two good Houſe Carpenters, one of them to underſtand making cart wheels.

A Mill-wright, and a Wheel-wright, who may apply to Alexander Houſton and Co. *Glaſgow, Jan. 29. 1787.*

Lands in the County of Fife for Sale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE [illegible] parish of St Andrews, and county of Fife.

For particulars, apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the ſignet.

Lands in Perthſhire to be Sold.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Town and Lands of SOLLIARY, comprehending Mains of Solliary, the Lands called Tomphin, the Lands of Craignakilk, the Town and Lands of Over Solliary, with ſhealings, grafings, paſturages, and pertinents, lying upon the Blackwater, in the pariſh of Kirkmichael, and county of Perth. Theſe Lands are ſituated in a fine ſporting country, and contain an old manſion-houſe, that, with ſome repair, might make a good ſhooting reſidence. The whole are at preſent out of leaſe, rented at about 60 l. but a conſiderable riſe has been offered; and, being very improveable, the lands may be ſet upon a leaſe to great advantage. The proprietor's only reaſon for propoſing to part with this ſmall eſtate is, its diſtance from his other lands. Propoſals may be tranſmitted to George Farquhar writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a bargain, and who will inform as to further particulars.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT LAIDLAW, Merchant in Edinburgh, and ſale of his effects.

WHEREAS, upon the 14th December laſt, the ſaid Robert Laidlaw, with concurrence of Meſſ. Donald Smith and Co. bankers in Edinburgh, did apply to the Court of Seſſion for ſequeſtration of his whole eſtates real and perſonal; and the Court having, of that date, ſequeſtrate his ſaid eſtates, John King, accountant in Edinburgh, was, upon the 23d December thereafter, appointed interim factor, and a general meeting of the creditors ordered to be held upon the 9th February following; and whereas, at ſaid meeting, the ſaid John King was choſen truſtee, and his appointment has ſince be en confirmed by the Court of Seſſion—Therefore, in terms of the act of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, anent the payment of inſolvent debtors in Scotland, the ſaid John King hereby requires all and ſundry the creditors of the ſaid Robert Laidlaw to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the ſame, as directed by the ſaid act, within nine kalendar months after the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration, which was the ſaid 14th December 1786, and which nine kalendar months expire upon Friday the 14th September 1787; with certification to thoſe creditors who ſhall neglect to comply with this requiſition, that they ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate.

SALE.

To be Sold, upon Friday the 16th March curt. by public auction, between the hours of one and two afternoon, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

The WHOLE STOCK of MERCHANT GOODS, which belonged to the ſaid Robert Laidlaw, in one lot, conſiſting of broad cloths, with a variety of other articles in the man mercer branch, all freſh, and purchaſed from the firſt hands within theſe twenty months, amounting, at prime coſt, to upwards of L. 1300.

The articles and conditions of ſale will be ſeen in the hands of the inventories of the goods, will be ſeen in the hands of Mr King, the truſtee, who will alſo ſhow the goods. Copies of the ſaid articles and inventory may alſo be ſeen at the office of Meſſ. Donald Smith and Company, Exchange.

The DEBTORS of the ſaid Robert Laidlaw are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective debts to the ſaid John King immediately, otherwiſe diligence will be inſtantly uſed againſt them. Mr King will give attendance at his own houſe, No. 5. North St David's Street, from two to four afternoon every day, for the purpoſe of receiving payments, and to which debtors in the country are deſired to attend.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in —
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday, Thurſday*, and *Saturday*: —— Price, a ſingle Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* delivered in Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt.